

DEO ENDOVELICO
 PRAESTANTISS
 IMI ET PRAESEN
 TISSIMI NVMINIS
 SEXTVS COCCEIVS
 CRATERVS HONOR
 INVS EQVES ROMA
 NVS EX VOTO.

De Wal also gives this inscription in his *Mythologiæ Septentrionalis Monumenta* (p. 73), and in his interpretation correctly supplies *cultor* after *numinis*.

I read the inscription thus: Legato Augusti Proprætore, Q. Calpurnius Concessinius, Præfectus Equitum, cæsa Corionototarum manu, præsentissimi numinis dei [cultor] votum solvit.

According to this view, the circumstances under which the altar was erected were these:—Calpurnius Concessinius before going into action with a band of Coriototares vowed to some god, that, if successful, he would erect an altar to him. Having cut them to pieces he performed his vow in grateful acknowledgment of the aid of that deity, who had manifested on this occasion his characteristic of giving most timely and effectual assistance. The only objection which I see to the interpretation which I propose arises from the use of *præfectus equitum*, without giving the designation of those *equites*. To this it may, I think, be replied, that the *equites* engaged in this action were so well known at the time, that it was unnecessary to specify them; or that on the part of the altar which was broken off there may have been some notice that sufficiently indicated them; or that the force may have been composed of different parties, all of whom could not be stated, and hence it was considered better to omit all than to name some; or, finally, that we have other examples of this omission.

If my interpretation be correct this stone possesses unique interest, as the inscription is, so far as I am aware, the only one extant which records an engagement between the Romans and the Britons.

10. In Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, Northumberland, ix. a, we find the following copy of an inscription on a stone found at Benwell, the ancient Condercum:—